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## New York Daily Tribune FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1885.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Hudson Bay Expedition returned to Halifax. === Kosiah Pass occupied by the Servians. - Royal gathering in Copenhagen disbanded, - Irishmen arrested at mass in Castlebar. ==== Over 100 new cases of cholera reported in Spain.

Dom stic.—Two murders were done in Fayette County. Penn. \_\_\_\_ Three mea were killed in a train accident near West Andover, N. H. Rufflans broke up a steamboat excursion at Pittsburg. == The Rev. Hugh Reginald Haweis, of London, preached at Cornell University.

CITY AND SCHURBAN.-Many people killed in a railroad accident near Jersey City, = Moody and Sankey begin their meetings at the Broome Street Tabernacle. === Citizens' League of Brooklyn to nominate an independent candidate - Irish-Americans increasing their Davenport organizations, = Madame Nevada-Palmer arrived.

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate cooler cloudy weather, followed by light rams. Temperature vesterday: Highest, 62°; lowest, 54°; average, 5712°.

The citizens of Newark are evidently bent on a reformation in their local administration. At the town election last week the majority for non-partisan police and fire department management was 8,347. In the face of a vote like that there is no doubt about what Newark wants.

The work of Moody and Sankey, having lost its novelty, does not attract the attention it once did, either within or without religious circles, but it goes on vigorously all the same, and with encouraging results. These energetic evangelists began a short series of meetings last night in the new Broome Street Tabernacle before a large congregation. That neighborhood stands in need of just such a stirring-up spiritually as Moody and Sankey will give it.

Tammany and the County Democracy hate each other bitterly enough, but the importance of controlling the State Senate may induce them to unite on candidates for Senators in the VIIth, VIIIth, X h and XIth Districts in this city. If they nominated two tickets the Republicans would have excellent chances of electing t eir man. Even if the Democratic factions do unite in these districts, we believe the Republicans can elect their nominees. But it will take hard work and the candidates selected must be in every way superior to the choice of the Democrats.

Some of the observers on the Arctic steamer Alert, which has just returned from Hudson Bay, take a hopeful view of the possibility of opening a route to Europe through Davis Strait. They claim that navigation is possible there from July to October, but the experience of the Alert itself does not seem to bear out this theory. Moreover, it is admitted by the explorers that the movements of ice in the strait vary from year to year, and that no one season can be taken as a criterion. There is no doubt about the immensely great resources of the region around Hudson Bay; but they will probably have to be developed by communication with the South rather than with Europe.

The Republicans of Brooklyn who meet to select a candidate for Mayor to-morrow ought to remember the importance of nominating a good speaker for this position as well as a capable, acceptable man. Brooklyn voters like a lively canvass, which only a speaking candidate can give them. When Mayor Low defeated ex-Mayor Howell by 5,000 votes some years ago, that pleasing result was due, not only to the excellent principles which the candidate represented, but the capital addresses which he made; and the reduction in the Republican majority two years later was rightly attributed, in part, to the lack of a really lively campaign. Bear this point in mind.

If any plan is on foot to save Ferdinand Ward from the consequences of his crimes, the District-Attorney of this county, for the sake of his own reputation as well as for the sake of justice, will doubtless do his best to foil it. The testimony of W. S. Warner would be of great importance in the trial of Ward, which begins to-day, but it is said that it cannot be obtained now, since Warner is under arrest; it is also intimated that Ward is to be used as a witness for the Government when Warner is arraigned in the Federal courts. If this is true, Ward's friends have indeed made a shrewd move in arresting Warner. The New-York public, however, is in no mood to see Ferdinand Ward either set free or only slightly punished-which is a good point for Mr. Martine, the Judges of the Federal courts, certain Democratic schemers and even the Department of Justice at Washington to consider seriously.

Columbia College men never lacked in plack, and it is not surprising to learn, therefore, that, despite the defeat at Harvard's hands last summer, there never before was so much interest in boating matters among the students The arrangements for the coming year are not entirely made: but there is no doubt that an excellent 'Varsity eight will be sent to New-

be changed is an open question; but the crew will be safe in following the advice of Cornell. Goodwin, and Simonds on that point. Before next June, however, some steps should be taken to alter slightly the course on the Thames, so as to avoid the eel-grass, and to change the time of the race as well as the direction in which it is rowed. The water is always best in the morning, and the conditions generally would be improved if the shells started at New-London and stopped opposite Columbia's boat house, up the river.

Brooklyn voters are warned that their last opportunity to register occurs to-day. On account of the severe rain the number registered last Tuesday was considerably smaller than on the second day of registration in several years; and the total number on the lists so far is over 24,000 less than for the first two days last year, and only 4,000 more than for the same days two years ago. Considering the increase in the voting population since 1883, it is evident that the men of Brooklyn must bestir themselves to-day if anything like a full vote is to be polled two weeks from to-morrow. The hours of registration to-day are from 8 to 11 o'clock in the morning and from 4 to 11 in the evening. We especially urge all Republicans to see that their names are enrolled before they go to bed. If this is not done they will have omitted a most important duty. Besides the importance of securing as many votes as possible for the State ticket in Kings County, every man who has the interest of his city at heart will want to be able to east a ballot against "Boss" McLaughlin's candidate for Mayor and the revival of ring politics in Brooklyn.

THE GENERAL RECORD.

David B. Hill has been shown to be unworthy of the public confidence. The proof establishing his flagrant infidelity to the people's interests, as it has been presented in the columns of THE TRIBUNE, possesses the force of a demonstration. He was the tool of Tweed in Tweed's most profligate days. He arrayed himself as a legislator on the side of public plunderers. He was the industrious champion of spavined canal claims. As Lieutenant-Governor he distingashed himself by lending his casting vote to kill an important bill which had been prepared for the benefit of the canals. As Governor he has "run" the great office as he would run a Chemung caucus-for the promotion of his own selfish schemes; while by his course on the census, the appropriation for the State Board of Health and the Brooklyn reform bills he has clearly established his selfish disregard of the common weal. Mr. Davenport, on the other hand, confidently appeals to his record. His course as Senator and Controller heartily commends him to honest and clear-headed men. As a legislator he was the promoter of wholesome measures, and only of wholesome measures. No job ever got his vote or his influence. Every conspicuously bad measure passed by the Legislature of 1871 received Assemblyman Hill's vote; but Mr. Davenport's term as Senator will be searched in vain for proof connecting him with vicious bills. Promoted from the Senate to the State Controllership, Mr. Davenport continued to be a good and faithful public servant. He enforced the wholesome policy of keeping the trust funds invested and each fund standing on its own basis; he insisted that it was the part of wisdom for the Legislature to tax for every dollar it appropriated, so that taxpayers could know precisely where they stood; he cautioned the State against borrowing money to pay its living expenses; he declined to pay extortionate bills for the expenses of roving legislative committees; he took pains to see that the Corporation Tax law was faithfully executed, promptly bringing suit through the Attorney-General. In short, Controller Davenport transacted the public business with an eye single to the good of the taxpayers. He had no axe of his own to grind and none was ever ground. His administration was characterized at all points by efficiency and integrity.

But suppose for the sake of argument that equally good. Suppose that Hill instead of being an arrant demagogue, was a high-toned man, whose public reputation, like Mr. Davenport's, was unassailable, what then ? Why then, losing sight of candidates and having regard simply to political parties, the advantage in the cauvass is overwhelmingly with the Republicans. For, as has been repeatedly pointed out in these columns, Republican administration in this State has only to be fairly compared with Democratic administration to establish its superiority beyond a peradventure. Taxes have been highest and the tone of public service lowest when the Democrats had full control at Albany both of the executive and legislative departments of government. It was while the Democrats had full swing that one of the great funds of the State was robbed to meet the extravagant ordinary expenses of government. In four years of Democratic supremacy-as appears by the Controller's report—the appropriations exceeded the revenues by over eight and a quarter million dollars. Under Democratic management of the finances only \$5,546,744 of the great bounty debt was discharged in four years, while under Republican management \$19,544,773 of the debt was paid off in the same length of time. And just so the superfority of Republican administration is seen in the history of the policy of the State in regard to its canals and prisons. Governor Tilden did indeed accomplish a great reform work, but the salient fact remains after awarding him full credit that the Constitutional amendment placing the canals on an economical and sensible basis, under a single superintendent, and the related amendment which did the same thing for the prisons, originated and were pushed to their passage by Republicans, in the face of Democratic opposition.

We are not asserting that the Republican record is without spot or blemish; far from it, It has its weak places. Some of the men chosen to represent the party in the Legislature or in other leading positions have not been above reproach. Bummers and dead beats and incompetents prev upon every great organization. But take the general average, and the Democracy is nowhere. The rule has been that Republican officials have done better by the State, have acted with more wisdom and economy and general efficiency than Democratic officials. The public records attest the truth of this

monumental fact. WHAT DEMOCRATIC VICTORY MEANS. The question whether Democratic victory has benefited the people is one to be decided by facts. A review of the industrial situation, and of the changes in prices during the past year, with especial reference to the effect upon farmers and other producers in New-York, appears elsewhere ia this issue, and will repay careful examination. That there has of late been substartial improvement in many branches of business, so that there is ground for hope that the country is at last escaping from the slough of despond into which it was plunged by Democratic warfare in Congress against American industries, and by the Democratic victory last year, all are glad to believe. But it will surprise few to be shown that, chough the uplifting has now continued for some time, prices and wages are still far below the level of

The difference in prices in farm products to the | torious at last is a crown of honor to Senator producers of this State means a loss of something like \$100,000,000, and at the same time the loss in wages to the wage-earners of this State has been even more than that large sum.

Yet it is important to remember, in connection with these figures and the quotations elsewhere given, that there has been much improvement since last summer, so that the present prices and wages by no means represent the lowest depth of prestration which was the consequence of Democratic victory, and also that the prices of October of last year were already far below the level maintained during the years of prosperity under the Republican policy. The downward movement has been continued for fully two years. It began, as all well-informed men will remember, with the election of a Demoeratic Free-Trade Congress in the fall of 1882. Instant depression in manufactures followed the loud boast-ng of victorious Free-Traders, as the withered and blackened leaves follow a killing frost. During years of agitation in Congress over the Morrison bill, this depression continued and increased, so that in October of last year the loss to the people in yearly wages and in value of yearly products could only have been measured by thousands of millions, and to the people of New-York by handreds of millions. When the Democrats finally elected a President a further and terrible loss was sustained, and the recovery which is now so gladly hailed is but a partial uplifting from those depths, not yet, it will be seen, to the level of a year ago. The question whether it is profitable to have more Democratic victories, and a renewal of the downward movement, is a vital one for the people to consider.

A TRUST SHAMEFULLY BETRAYED. Some of the admirable reform measure passed by a Republican Legislature which Governor Hill did not enumerate in his letter of acceptance are mentioned in our Albany letter in to-day's TRIBUNE. The Governor failed to refer to these excellent bills for reasons not ereditable to him. Some of these bills were passed unanimously by both houses of the Legislature and they were killed by the Gov-

The bill to require contracts for State work costing over \$500, except when satisfactory reasons could be given why contracts should not be advertised for, was not opposed and could not be opposed for any honest purpose. The bill to require a publication of the expenditures of the State-as is done in this city in regard to its expenditures-was also a wisc measure. Governor Hill's refusal to sign these and other entirely worthy measures was as shameful a betrayal of public trust as were the votes that he gave to fasten upon the people of tais city the infamous thieving measures devised by Tweed. If his refusal, after a long delay, to sign bills against which nothing could be urged can in any way be excused, what can be said of his prompt action in signing a mutilated copy of a shameful bill in the interest of County Clerk "Pat" Keenan? This is a serious matter that ought to form the subject of an iuquiry by a Grand Jury or other legal body. This bill was taken to the Governor without an amendment under which it passed the Assembly. He had thirty days in which to sign the bill. Leading lawyers of New-York and the Real Estate Exchange had protested against the bill, which was wholly in the interest of the County Clerk. Without waiting to give any of them an opportunity to be heard or to point out the fact that the bill before him was not in the shape that it passed the Assembly, Governor Hill hurriedly signed it.

Was that the act of a man anxious to serve the people, or of one willing to betray them to serve his own ends? Will a bill signed under such circumstances stand the test of the courts ? What is to be said of the honest purposes of such a Governor ?

HATING TRUE REPUBLICANS.

Senator Sherman is doubtless well aware that it does him much honor to be decorated with the abuse of the traitorous Times. Honest men the public record of the two candidates were are apt to welcome heartily the man whom proved scoundrels hate. Through all the campaign in Ohic, The New-York Times bespattered Senator Sherman with such censure as it could, and to the end it pretended that his efforts and speeches did Republicans more harm than good. It is profit able to observe the reason of this untruth fut abuse. Of course there is a virulent personal motive, as there nearly always is, in the most silly as well as in the most malignant of The Times's attacks. When Mr. Sherman was Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. George Jones of The Times was found to have brought considerable quantities of goods through the Custom House, without paying the proper duties. He was called upon to pay, and did it: but he took his revenge in a series of spiteful attacks in The Times, which finally ted to an open denunciation of him and his paper by the Senator over his own signature. From that day to this, while Senator Sherman has always been one of the conspicuous Republican leaders, he has, also, always been a target for the most virulent abuse of The Times.

From the beginning of the campaign to the end, Senator Skerman has made it uncomfortable for the free-trade traitors who helped Democratic assassins and Democratic voteswindlers to elect a President. The Solid South, and the crimes which have made it solid, he has often discussed without reserve, though not neglecting other topics or issues. On this question, it is to be said, he has represented the convictions of all true Republicans, and has expressed them better than any other man. He has placed before the people clearly the question whether a minority of white Democrats in Southern States, by systematic assassination of Republicans and by robbing the negroes of their votes, should be allowed to wield more power in making laws and Presidents for the whole country than two or three times their

number of Northern freemen. It is offensive to free-trade papers that public attention should be called to this great crime. They are willing to have the country ruled by a minority, even if it is done by swindling or assassination, so long as the minority casts the influence thus foully obtained for the benefit of foreign importers, and against the tariff which defends American industries. It is also particclarly offensive to those who were traitors to the Republican party last year to be reminded that their treason rewarded the conspiracy of Democratic assassins and vote-swindlers at the South. They do not like to have people remember that it was their faithlessness that gave Mr. Cleveland power to reward Mr. Lemar, one of the inventors of "the Mississippi plan," and Mr. Garland, whose revolutionary capture of the State Government in Arkansas is not forgotten, or to appoint the marderer of Matthews postmaster in the town where the murder was committed-an appointment revoked when public indignation was kindled-or to reward and honor other Democratic murderers and criminals of various sorts and shades with public office. Mr. Sherman offends these traitors mortally, when he shows the people just what their treason has done, and what sort of crimes it has rewarded and honored. The Senator stands in need of no defence. As " no thief e'er felt the halter draw, with good opinion of the law," so the ill opinion of the men who have

Sherman.

MONEY AND BUSINESS. It rarely happens that so many of the markets are strong at the same time as there were last week. When it does happen, the cause is almost invariably found in a speculative fever, rather than in any change in the condition of business or the value of properties. Last week a great many good things were believed to be about to come in the near future, but it cannot be said that anything actually came, to change the real value of properties sold in the markets. But the stock market advanced 20s cents for the average of 60 stocks, a rapidity of gain rarely ex e led. The grain market advanced for wheat, rye and barley, and slightly for ca's, with only a slight decline for corn; the market for butter, cheese and eggs advanced; oil went pward with a wild rush; coal advanced 10 ents a ton, and turpeatine 1 cent per gallon, and nails 10 cents per keg. The cause of this movement is not to be

found in the foreign market for grain, which declined during the week from 7s. 4d. to 7s. 3d. for red winter on the 16th. At that price, red winter wheat was worth about 9314 cents at Liverpool, against 9912 at New-York, to say nothing of 5 coats freight which is asked, but which, it is hard'y necessary to say, the exporters at present are not paying. Prices limbed to 10012 on Wednesday, when the stories were that various lords and millionaires had bought and were buying all the wheat in the country, and that Europe would have to follow the United States. But when it was learned that shipments from India were surprisingly large, the price fell 1 cent. The official French report shows that the requirements for the crop year will be only 37,895,000 bushels, of which, m anticipation of a change of tariff, a large part was imported early. The French farmers, a British journal of September 28 complains, "are getting 38s, 9d, for 480 ounds, against 30s. 9d. obtained by British farmers," according to the London price. That is about \$1 1614 against 9214 cents per bushel. Such is the effect of French protection, which British farmers prefer to believe is particularly bad for them. If the principal anxiety were that this country should not sell grain, we might rejoice over the achievements of the speculator, as the French farmers do over the work of their legislators. Corn declined only half a cent, in spite of the official report show ing that the yield was about 150,000,000

bushels larger than in any previous year. The oil market had some cause for improvement in a better export demand last week, but ot enough to account for the excitement or the change in price to \$1 10 and back to \$1 07. Some persons had sold a great quantity of property that did not belong to them, evidently, and the consequences were natural and well deserved. The advance in coal appears to be due to a real and remarkable increase in the demand, especially from the West, and it goes far to justify the better feeling in the stocks of coal-carrying roads. The iron market generally was not quite so strong, bar being quoted a little lower, but an advance in nails seems likely to be followed by another. The combinations in lead and tin let go their hold a little, and the price reacted in each case 15 cents per 100 pounds, but copper was held in spite of a speculative decline in London. The cotton market was the only one in which the speculative engine was moving backward, and the report of the Agricultural Bureau appeared a sufficient cause for the decline of an eighth. But it was also noticed that print cloths continued to fall back toward the lowest point ever touched, notwithstanding the recent advance

and the talk of combination. The banks lost about \$3,500,000 of their eash and of their surplus, mainly because of shipments through the Treasury to the West and South. The Treasury is putting on silver coin taken out the same premium which was formerly put on silver certificates; it is issuing certificates here on which the coin is delivered at other sub-treasuries in distant cities. This has enabled the Treasury to lessen its stock of silver dollars during the month by \$463,000, and in addition probably about \$1,200,000 more have been comed and put into circulation. This can be regarded only as a temporary aid, ince the coin will probably come back again. It is a species of borrowing money, but it may dso serve to enable the Administration to claim that it is doing all it can for the silver fanatics in the Democratic party. In gold, the Treasury gained last week \$2,400,000, reovering the loss of the previous week, and in egal tenders it gained about \$477,000.

In the railroad world the only important actual event was the beginning of the 20-cent rate from Chicago, and the consequent decline of 16,670 tons in through shipments thence, although the new rate went into force only on Thursday, the 15th. As the fall was so great. with the 20-cent rate enforced only three days of the week, it is supposed the movement this week will be still smaller, particularly as opnortunity has been given, during several weeks while the advance was expected, to fill waresouses and elevators at the East to their utmost capacity. The water rate is now 6 cents per busnel from Chicago to New-York, against 12 cents by rail, but as respects exports it nakes little difference, for even with only 11 eerts between Chicago and Liverpool, besides transfer charges, 85 ceats at Chicago is too high a price-to permit a large movement. But the upward movement in stocks continued last week with extraordinary vigor. The gain of 34 cents in Erie, 8 in Eric preferred, and 4% in Eric seconds, 31s in Reading and 43s in Jersey Central, was suspected to have justification in some great deal not yet announced. In like manner, the fact that Western Union did not decline after the published report, but advanced 34 for the week, was supposed to be evidence of a secret trade between that company and the Baltimore and Ohio. No corresponding explanation was discovered for the rise of 2 to 4 cents in Wabash, or 84 in Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, or 31s in Canada Southern. It does not clearly appear why St. Paul preferred should gain 123s and Burlington 11 cents, while Northwest gained nothing, and Rock Island 2, and Barlington and Quincy only 13s for the week. In short, the market exhibited the usual characteristics of an excited speculation in which the weight of operators is more important than the weight of facts. The average of prices is now \$9 per share higher than it was a year ago at this same date, but there is no reason to sup, pose that the same power may not advance it further yet.

SELF-GOVERNMENT IN SOUTH AMERICA. "Unstable as water, thou shalt not excel," is what might with truth be said of all that new world which Canning once boasted he had called into being to balance the old. The Republics of Central and South America occupy the fairest and most fertile regions of the Western Hemisphere. The most abundant crops are produced twice and in some places thrice a year with scarcely the semblance of manual labor. Yet poverty, discord and misery have marked these countries for their own sines the time that Bolivar raised the standard of revolt against the throne of Castile and Arragon, The condition of the natives of the Spanish-Ameri can Republics cannot be accounted for by the enervating character of the chunate in which they live, for it is only on the coast that the climatic in-London. Whether the style of rowing should October last, just before Cleveland's election. made the crime against free government vie- fluences unfavorable to progress and energetic ac-

tion exist. The Central American Republics have, as a rule, healthful climates, and the major part of Colombia, Equador, Vonezuela, Poru and Bolivia is composed of high table lands where the thermometer registers an average temperature lower than it does in the southern half of the United States. At the present time, Colombia, after a most destructive civil war, is left with an empty treasury and a turbulent army which she cannot pay. All that the Chilian Tavaders left of poor, miserable Peru is torn by confending fastions, and rain and desolation mark the course of the bandit and pillaging soldiery. Venezuela has just pur down one incipient revolution and already there are signs of others

about to break out. The Central American Republics are resting in the pause that followed the fierce storm that Barrios raised, but in all of them poverty and weakness prevail, and the discontented people are already ripe for other revolutions. Chili, it is true, ap pears to be working out the problem of self-government with some sort of success, but bombast and extravagance mar her work. What will be the end Will the efforts of the Spanish-American Republics toward better government be eternal struggle with no result but misery !

The Postmaster-General's ridiculous warfare with the steamship companies has finally been conlemned by one of his Cabinet associates, Mr. Bayard, as we are informed by The World's Washington correspondent, recently sent through the post office an important letter to the American Minister in Pekin upon the subject of the recent outrages in this country. The Chinese Minister has sent his correspondence on the same subject by special messenger vin San Francisco. The result is that the Chinese Government will be in possession of full details of these occurrences about three weeks before the American Minister receives ad vices from the State Department by way of the Suez Canal. Mr. Bayard does not seem to enjoy the situation. He may be quite sure that the American Minister will be even more uncomfortable than he is himself. Let them congratulate themselves that there is any chance of the American mail arriving at all. Mr. Vilas might have kired a dory and sent the letters all the way under sail, if anybody had suggested that a penny or two could be saved.

Technicalities in law are often of vital importance. One of the lawyers in the Cuiting litigation leclares that Mrs. Heyward Cutting's petition is lefective because it does not state as a matter of fact that Francis B. Cutting ever died. This may be a deadly defect.

Senator Evarts will depart from his usual rule not to make a positical speech outside of New-York City or Brooklyn and will speak at Buffato and syracuse this week. The people of the State will have cause for congratulation if this should not be the exception to prove the rule, and he should hereafter go in every compargn to meet his constituents and friends outside of this city.

The railway conductors' organization in this State have begun a movement, in which they expect the co-operation of locomotive engineers and other railway employes, to secure the appointment on the Board of Railroad Commissioners of a man of practical experience in railrend business, management, transportation, and the details of train service. It is beyond dispute that such a commissioner would be of great value in the work of the Board. There are not far from 100,000 men employed in the movement of railroad trains in the State of New-York, and if they should unite on a representative their recommendation would have great weight.

"Boss" McLaughlin has shown his sympathy with the cause of non-partisan government in Brooklyn by nominating an old-time, straight-out and uncompromising McLaughlin man for Mayor.

A curious instance of how conscience slumbers when the stomach is empty and revives when it is filled is reported from California. G. Lavonie, a young carpenter, found himself in San Francisco desperately hungry and peuntless. He snatched a purse containing \$2.65 from a lady, hanted up a restaurant, and stowed away enough for three ordinary men. He gorged himself again in the evening and then obtained a bed. When he awake his conscience awoke, too, and pitched into him so mercilessly that he could obtain no peace until he had given himself up and confessed his crime. His story awakened public sympathy and his chances, according to latest advices, were good for getting off scot-free and having a helping hand extended to him. It is a pity that a cynic should spoil such a pretty story by suggesting that he waited until he had spent all the money anyhow, and would have done the same had he stelen a much larger

Governor-elect Foraker, Senator Sherman and General Logan are going into Virginia to help in the contest between the Republicans and the Boarbon Democracy of that State. This will be "taking the bloody shirt home" in a way that the Democrats will hardly like.

PERSONAL.

Among the guests at the Longfellow-Thorpe wedding ere James Russell Lowell, George William Curtis, Professors Charles Ellot Norton and E. N. Hersford, and Mr. Julian Hawthorne will deliver the poem at this

week's Delta Kappa Epsilon Convention at Wesleyan Iniversity, in piace of Mr. Charlton T. Lewis. Mrs. J. Eilen Foster was last week elected by an over thelming majority president of the Women's Christian

Temperature Union of Iowa, and a strong non-partisan resolution was adopted approving her course in refusing to make the union as annex to the St. John movement or any other political organization.

Mr. James Russell Lowell will spend the winter princi-

pally at Southboro, Mass., with his daughter, Mrs. Ed ward Burnett. He is very fond of his grandchild, James Russell Burnett, and recently took him to Washington over the same ground he himself at the same age had he same ground he lied with his lather. Mr. Poter Rutler, of Roston, wears the famous, watch

given to Daniel Webster by the Hon. Moses Grinnell and tners. Mr. Webster gave it to his friend and biogapher, Mr. Poter Harvey, and he in turn bequeathed it o Mr. Butler, who also possesses Mr. Webster's gold Mr. Butler, who also possesses Mr. Wel aff-box, a gift from that statesman direct. It is recalled by The Pall Mall Gazette that though not

imself a wit, Lord Shaftesbury has one small claim to remembrance, among many infinitely greater, as the iston of one of the most famous epigrams of our time Mr. Matthew Arnold has deteted from the last edition of Literature and Dogma" his comparison of the central pystery of ortifodox Christianity to a triune Lord Shaftesbury "infinitely magnified and improved." The great philanthropist, not at all flattered by the allusion great philanthropist, not at all flattered by the allusion had qualified it as "aboutinable"; and, this coming to Mr. Arnold's cars, he wrote it the preface to the rising edition: "The Hinstration has given pain in a quarter where my deference, and the deterence of all who can appreciate one of the purcat careers and mobiest characters of our time, is indeed due; and fluoring that in that quarter pain has been given by the illustration. I do not hesitate to expange it." Mr. Arnold acted wisely and gracefully; but a carbed arraw of speech is not so easily withdrawn. Even to readers of the expurgated "Literature and Dogum" the "three Lord Sh fresturys" will always be present in the spirit, and it may not be altogether rash to predict that if Mr. Arnold's essay is remembered at all a han rod years hence it will be by reason of the "abounthable rilustration."

THE STATE CANVASS.

The Tray Telegram hears that there is much dissatisfaction in the towns of Reusselaer County over the Democratic county ticket. Peter A. Porter, the Republican condidate for the

sembly in the 11d Niagara District, is the editor The Niagara Falls Gazette. The Lockport Journal pre-dicts his election " by an unusually large majority." Referring to the address which Senator William M. Evarts is to deliver in Buffalo to-morrow evening, The Buffalo Express remarks that it "will be a great oc-Jones has just been paying a visit to Utien. Query :

Does he propose to pay the freight for the Oneida County Democracy ! The Syracuse Journal disposes of Governor Hill's letter

of neceptance in this treachant style:
"Simply invincible," is the Mochester Democrat's comment on the ticket nominated by the nepublicans of

Jacob W. Hoysradt, the Republican candidate for the

senate in the XVth District, has aiready served Columbia lounty as Assemblyman and Hudson as Mayor. The argument that New-York State will give Hill a najority this year because it gave filden a majority in 1874 means, in the opinion of The Brooklyn Union, that because Tilden was elected Governor on the trength of his services in overthrowing Tweed. Hill

The Democratic unpleasantness in Ningara County ems to have culminated in the maintenance of two rival headquarters. The one is conducted by the regular Democratic county committee, the other, The lockport Journal reports, "is known as the resort of the Tammany Old Canal Ring statesmen as opposed to the

Cleveland Damocracy who patronize Mr. Tay. Ex-Controller Green informs a reporter of The New 1 Ster that no thinks that "Governor Hill

elected for the aske of the best interests of the people The Rensselaer County Ropublican ticket receives to notice from The Troy Times: "This is a noble ticket with proper effort it can be elected. We know effort will be made, and we have little doubt it will

Floyd J. Hadley, the Republican nomines for the Assembly in Franklin County, ought to be electedly additional majorities. He is capable. one of Franklin's old-fashioned majorities. He is capal trustworthy and popular. His two terms as Supernotative commended him to his constituents as and distribute and fatthful public official and he could fail to give a good account of himself in the Legisland

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

In the course of an intelligent article on the worker In the course of the the Keynthian State Convention The State New-York Republican State Convention The State Mexican, of Santa Fé, says: "The result is as graling." Mexican, of Santa Fo, says: The result is as grallishe as this good feeling indicated. The ticket nominately most admirable. There is not a man upon it for wheeling the same that the every Republican cannot vote with his whole heart is fact, so good are all four of the principal candidates has either one could have been placed at the head of the teket with entire propriety. We confidently look form settre and brilliant campaign and a declaire victory active and brilliant campaign and a declaire victory active York." We can assure The New-Mexican that a onfidence in the Republicans of this State is not

PHASES OF LIFE. The Bank Official. To gamble, the funds of the bank he draw, He robbed the widows and orphans, too; With first thousand dollars he fied— "Another good min gone wrong," they said.

The Pilferer. The night was bitter, the tramp was old; He stole a coat to keep out the cold. Pursuit soon followed, the chase was brief, And the crowd exclaimed, "They have caught the thirts

A Little Bit of Human Nature. That's Thompson approaching; it is, I could swear;
And poverty-stricken he looks, I declare;
A picture, indeed, of the shabby-genteel,
with clothing threadbare and shoes down at the heal,
He's met with financial roverses they say;
I'll turn up this street and keep out of his way.

A Fear Later.

Ha! who is this coming along ! Let me see:
That face I am certain's familiar to me.
By Jove, it is Thompson! How well he is dressed;
Ab, now, he can holf up his nead with the best.
They say he's strack oil and is rich as a Jew.

Why. Thompson, my dear fellow, now do you do!

—[Boston Coarie.

This is the way in which The Wilmington Star, a pod Democratic paper, supports the President's Civil Service reform ideas: "The Civil Service law is a stupend, fraud and humbug, and we hope it will be revealed very severely amended. Scuator Vance goes further a with propriety and reason. He says he is opposed to a system that favors Republicans as much as De crats. The thinking people of North Carolina are pm

out at the Novelties Exhibition there are a lets matent bedistends that fold up into wardrobes and depoards, so that in the dayline there is no trace of whe part they play in the household economy at night To better display their evoluting qualities they are connected with machinery, and all the time they used themselves and fold themselves up, being a slickest one minute and a bed the next. This puzzles many of the visitors.

"Say, Master," said a thickheaded booking person has evening to the patentee, who stood ready to point out the patentee, who stood ready to point out the said of the patentee, who stood ready to point out the patentee.

"Say, Mister," said a thickheaded looking person has evening to the patentee, who stood ready to point out has benaties of his invention to any one who would listen a lim, "how kin a felier sleep in a bed that keeps shuttle riself up. Wor's the use on it, anyway. Seems to melt ind be kinder better if it is a still."

"My Christian friend," returned the patentee, smither beilignly, "don't you see we have connected the belignly, "don't you see we have connected the belignly, "don't you see we have connected the belignly," don't you see we have connected the belignly, "don't you see we have connected the belignly, "don't you see we have connected the belignly," "I don't want no enji has about my house to sleep by, not if I know."

"Your misorable idiot," the patentee retorted. "Cast you understand that that is merely an exhibition dots and."

and—"
"You kin keep the blamed old thing," shouted the countryman, excited in his turn. "I don't want as rocked to sleep if I am a granger. The thing's a detrap, and I'm not going to trust myself on it."—[Philadel-

Max O'itell says that London contains more Roma Catholies than Rome, more Jews than the whole of Palestine, more Irish than Dublin, more Scotchmen than Edinburgh, more Welshuen than Cardiff, and saw country folks than the counties of Devon, Dar-ham and Warwickshire put together. It has a birth in every five minutes; has seven accidents every day in its eight thousand miles of streets; has a average of forty miles of streets opened and fifteen thousand new houses every year. In 1883 there were added 22,110 new houses to the vast aggregate of dwellings which is called the metropolis, thus forming 368 new streets and one new square, covering a distance of sixty-six miles and eighty-four yards.

> THE "MOWER." As flowers are born, bloom and decay

As flowers are born, bloom and decay
So fashous run their race.
The "masher's" going out, they say—
The "mower" lakes his place.
And how he gets his name is plain:
The "mower," bland and bittle.
When promenading swings his cane
As farmers swing a seythe.
The "masher's" dead, his reign is o'er,
But still it will not do
To say the "masher" is no "mower,"
Because that isn't true.
—[Boston Com

-[Boston Courier. Two ways of looking at it .- St. Paul paper: "Expeslictle Minneapolis is going to have one."

paper: "When it was decided to have an Exposition in a great metropolis of the Northwest, no other city but Minneapolis was thought of. Carry the news to St. Paul.

Apropos of electors and candidates, I find a god aneedote in M. Darty's "Public Life in England," a show how the electors identify themselves with their representatives in Parliament. One day the uncertainty of Palkirk won the Derby with "Thormanby." Inmediately he telegraphed to his constituents: "Themsenby has won." Half an hour later they regide! "Falkirk, to a man, is drunk."—[Max O'Rell.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mr. Samuel P. Warren and Mr. S. N. Penfield are let to give organ recitals this season. Mr. Warron will be sume the recitals which were so delightful last season. at Grace Church, on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock continuing them weekly thereafter until further nodes Mr. Ponfield's recitals will be ten in number and sil-take place in Chickering Hall on successive Tuesdo attennous beginning to-m-rrow. He is to have the sey of other artists, and at the first recital Mmc. Louise Fri will sing and Mr. Richard Arnold will play the violis.

Madame Judie will bring forward " La Mascotte" # Wallack's on Friday evening. The rest of her list is Saturday a temoon, "Minche"; Tuesday evening as Saturday a temoon, "Minche"; Wednesday, "Lib"; Saturday evening benefit and last appearance of Management of the "Nintche," second act of "Nintche," second act of "Nintche,"

Fertinana Wachtel may be seen and heard againte night at the Thalin Theatre in "Der Postillion tes Professor Cromwell will give an afternoon perform

ance at the Grand Opera House on Wednesday, November 4, for members of the dramatic profession. Mr. Kellar's wonderful performance continues at the Comedy Theatre. A series of Sunday evening concert began there yesterday. Mr. Keilar is assisted in his covertainment by Miss Eva Hewert, woo plays upon the cornet, Mr. Harry Popper, Miss Beatrix Hamilton, the Theore, and other good performers.

Mrs. Verplanck's interesting comedy of "Sealed Intractions" continues to draw good houses at the Mail structions" continues to draw good houses at the Maion Square Theatre, and its career there will be goionged. This plece has received, in all, 105 representions. Critical analysis of it discovers detects but
likewise constrained to adout its intrinsic power of
please an audience. It is, therefore, an assured success,
Mr. U. A. Jones's conedy of "Saints and Staners" is
been read to the dramatic company by that author, all
it is now in preparation at the Madison Square Theatre,
where it will be produced after the ran of "Sainds for
structions" has ended. structions

Miss Anderson's first matinde attracted a great crost at the Star Theatre Saturday. Miss Anderson at the Star Thestre Saturday. Miss Andersperformance of Kosalind has gained the emphasis approval of competent and exacting judges of dramafart, and it has deeply pleased the public. Mr. Forsal Robertson as Orlando grows in favor the office he is seen. An equally intellectual refined actor has seddom come to us from the Euglish stage. "As You Like It" will be played unfalled and Clarice. The latter part will be now seen of Galactea and Clarice. The latter part will be new in

this public.

NOT ENOUGH BRITISH LINES FOR VILAS.

From The Sait Lake City Pribane.

He [Mr. Vitas] evidently started in with the idea tak
in doing business no favors should be shown his of
contract to carry the mails of the United States for
trifle less than an American company could, it was he
duty to give the work to the Englishmen. But eve
British ships are not ubiquitous, and so short lines he
to be discarded and the routes around "Robin Hoods
barn" had to be selected.

From The Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.
Hill's and Jones's letters have the right ring. 80 of their party organs. But which ring! Tweed ring a caual ring!

A SHABBY THI K, ANYHOW.

From The Xrwark (N. J.) Advertiser.

By the way, who is the said man that "lumposed" General on the unsophisticated President! BETTER USE A CARPET.

You can't afford to marry your daurater to a following man on the bare ground that his great grandfatter man on the bare ground that his great grandfatter a very distinguished man, and that none of his family have earned a living for a hundred years. IN HASTE TO BE AN ANGEL

The New-York Star retuses to print patent advertisements. We advise Editor Dorsheim get tao good for this world before his excelled begins to take root.